GREAT TRIUMPHS and UNPARALLEL ED SUCCESS of

RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE,

OR ANTIDOTE TO MALIKIA.

EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVARTIVE OR CURE—ONLY REME

DY PREFEROM POISSOUR DELSS—PROOFS.

New YORK, June 11, 1855.

[have made a chemical examination of Recours's Faver and

DY FREE PAGE POISONOUS DELGES-PROOFS.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of RHOMES'S FEVER AND AUTE CUPE, or ANTIOCHE OF MALARIE, and have reach it we Aresule, Mercury, Quintins and Strychnine, but have not found a putilele of el her it; mer have have I found any substance in its composition that wealth prove injurious to the constitution.

LETTER FROM PONTMATTER.

MR. J. A. RHODES—Dear MIT VORT MERGINE have met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bettles left. I gave it to them at first, "life occas me pay," atthicagh I was not authorized by you to do set but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a hertle has come back, and as I am altimate out of the article. I wish you would forward me one gross of the bettles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be unconstitution. I inclose friesen deliars on the modulance se I am almost out of the article. I wish you would forward more gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be purchast in payments. I inclose fifteen doltars on the modicine I have received, for which plane send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can-there mave has been as much chills and fever since i fived in the State as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P.M.
CONSTANTISE, Mich., Sopt. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RECORS, Eeq. Dues ober 1815 gross of your FRYSE AND ACTE CURE. It has seed like hot cakes, and i have only two hottles inft. One reason it has sold is been used when I have heard of a case of ages or chill fover I have sent a bottle, and told them to try it and if it did not be p them they were not obliged to

of a cess of ages of call to their them they were not oblige; to try it and if it did not help them they were not oblige; pay for it, and they were a leatisfied. I had one case of a fever where it ran four days, but the man came to see me on sixth day well satisfied. Yours, truy, John F. GLADDLAS MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 183

fever where it ran ton the same truty. John P. Gladdless, sixth day well satisfied. Yours, truty, John P. Gladdless.

Mr. Janes A. Ruddless—Dear Sir: The box of Auto Coar you cont us has all been sold and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its raise will only be equaled by the number of fever and agno cases. Hoping those cases may be few, yot have a bottle of the Cars for every case, we remain respectfully yours, &c., Rechants & Alle S. I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an adaptizement for Rindles's Fever and Alore Coar. We are soft in the habit of puffing medicines, but decire to say for the benefit of the afflicted; that Wan N. Rases, Merchant, Sharpshurg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold everal degen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public,

[Ind. salow, Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 4 & For sale by Geong R. Uarrs, C. H. Rivo, Marsus & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., C. V. Clackking & Ca., and all drugging.

Mr. and Almona D. The publicanther, with

MIKE WALSH ABROAD -The philosopher, wit, MIRE WALSH ABRUAD—To printed the Kex Dilitician and traveler. Mire Waish, his compared the Kex Hay with that of English manufacture, and like a soushine disserver, his proclaimed the superiority of the former for light-sore, elegation, durability and cheapiness. For particulars san his letters dated from Liverpool. The Fair fashion is a model of excellence, to be seen only at Knox's, corner of Brusalway and Fultones, and No. ASI Broadway.

ESPENSCHEID, the popular HATTER, has made decided hit with he Fall, style for 1888. In beauty and brilliancy pothing excels this appeth tabric. It is superial we foul to pay \$4 for a Har in Boadway, when a better and floer or can be held at No. 118 Nassan et., near Beckman, for \$5.54.

To COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- Country Clething Merchants will find it to their advantage to eximit the extensive stock of P. L. RODKES & Co., corner of Folt and Nassan-its, before enterialing their putchsess for the Fa and Winter trade. The firm invite a comparison between the prices and those of other houses in the trade. Cad, exami-ting stock, and then judge.

P. L. ROGKES & CO.

NEW SILKS-NEW SILKS .- 9 cases of rich Lyons bree Silks of superior quality, at \$1 per yard. Also, 5 cases of rich Chisrif, Flant and Flain da, from \$1 to \$5 per yard, I case superior Black do, at \$1. These were all parchased before the advance, and worth 25 per cent more than the prices asked.

E. H. Landestrik & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit and soll their entire stocks of Carpetinos, of this Fall's importations, at the fol-lowing reduced prices:

owing reduced prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet 12 per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpet 8 per yard.

Rich 3 P y Carpet 8 per yard.

Superfine Carpet 6 per yard.

Out Cloths from 3 to 90 per yard, and all goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHERY, No. 379 Broadway.

Kin GLOVES-Kin GLOVES .- 1,000 doz. superior Paris-made Kid Gloves, the best ever imported, will be offered To-Day at great bargains. Also, 3,000 embroidered Collians, from 1/ to 1/0 sect.

E. H. Leadmeater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETING .- Beautiful English Velvet Tapestry and Brossels Carratino, seiling at great barrains, at Anthur Donnelly's, No. 90 Bowery.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS -Just received by steamer Baltic, a spendid lot of Ostrich and Marabou Peathers. The attention of Ladies respectfully solicited of Mrs. Carren. Paris Millinery Establishment, 583 Broadway

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION .- E. H. LEAD-ERATER & Co., No. 367 Broadway, will offer 300 pairs rich LACE CURTAINS, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; 200 Swiss do., from \$1 to \$6, worth double the price asked.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS

Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
NO. 187, Canales, these Variok et.
* Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 20 per cent. less then Broadway prices.
N. R.—Pagnos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Secondhand Plance & great bargains.

Snawls .- 300 STELLA SHAWLS at \$5 each SHAWLS. SHAWLS AS \$40.00 mch Cashinere Long OB Brook and Cashinere do, at \$9,200 mch Cashinere Long Shawls from \$15 to \$40. Also, Soutch and Bay State Long and Square Wood Shawls. E. H. Leaderston & Co., No. 347 Brookway.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT. Wholesale and Retail.
HARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane at.
NATIVE WINES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiweekly Auction Salle of Stocks and Bosos This Day (Monday) at 12s o'clock, at the Morchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his adventisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broades.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our miscufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved Machines, random stakenble speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in, day has caused a sudden mah of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will all orders prompily.

1. M. Sixgen & Co., No 323 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, Ortugan and American FASCY Goods, Novelties, Ast Tore, No. 34 Broadway. BELLS! BELLS! -- MENERLY'S celebrated BELLS

descriptions, on hand and for sain by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway. AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets. Dining Sets, Vasca, Cupe and Sancers, Terra Cotts, Parian Figures Block auton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collianose, No. 447 Broadway, near Grander.

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's Pianos, having in PLANOS.—Horace Waters's PlanOS, having in their improvement of action and over strings a longth of scale and power of tone logual to the Grand Planos, T. Gibbert & Co.'s Planos with or without the Molian Hallott & Comment Planos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickering - Planos, and those of twaged the bost New York maker; new facture Planos for \$150. Second-hand Planos to rend great bargains—prices from \$50 to \$160. Planos to rend and rent allowed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. B. & H. W. Smith's Millionius, (tuned to the equal temperament). Each instrument quaranteed to give entire salisfaction of purchase money refunded.

HORACK WATERS, No. SSS Broadway.

Churches, manufactories and families requiring

steady, powerful and emobaless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are
lasticed to examine and rest my
FATEAT FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND FOUNTAIN OILBrocy student and examiserses should have one.
MATTHEW VARDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfut-st.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RATHS-Manufactured and for sale by Dr. Sami. B. Smith, No. 71 Canal-st. New York. Price of the Bettery, \$50; price of Foot-Nash Tub, \$5, with full directions for running the bettery. Should any one prefer a body-bath, any ordinary bending-the can be used by a simple conditioned which is given in the directions.

Dr. S. S. Firen, author of "Six Lectures on Concumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Son day associated) from 9 until 5 belook, treats Consumption, Asth-ms, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronis Diseases of Males and Posseless Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -WRIS AND TOUTERS This colorated establishment is No. 288 Broadwax. Twelve private recents expressly for the application of its famous Hart. Barenarch Wints and Telerases have improvement ever all others, excelling in boauty of arrangement so peculia to this house. The largest evek of Wins in the world, Barenarch in the world.

Barenarch in the world.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family mediclass and the recommended to all enforces from diseases of the trees and stammed. It is indisputably admitted that they have never indeed to care these disorders. Said at the manufactories, No. 86 Madernians, N. Y., and No. 344 Strand, Lembur, and by all Druggests at 26 cents, clip cents and 41 pay how.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DVE. WIGS and TOCTERS etand probableout above all composition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVs, the greatest standard sarticle of his kind throughout the world. His new style of Whot and Tourists are profession issued. Whotesais and retail at Chistatoxofo's, No. 6 Astor Houses.

A CARD.-The subscriber, formerly with Alfred. Edwards & Co., and the part year with Sciences & Newvin, mea-facturers of Salamardee Sade, destroy to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Mosex. R. C. Willows Co., Patentone and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-re-normed Fixer Parcet Sares, and invites his friends to call or and their orders to them at No. 122 Water-8.

STEPKEN H. PIERSON.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY - Winter J. A. POWLER, Principals, Cherry Valley, N. T.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, M and prices. Survey are invited to examine a punchasing elementum. ROUBLESS, KINGGLAND & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chamberson, New York.

CARY & BRAINERD, Srockport, N. Y.

Also by J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of cories now printed on THE WHEELY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

By the arrival of the Star of the West we have San Francisco dates to the 5th of September. The news from California is not important. The point of interest was the election, which occurred on the day the stesmer sailed. There are reports from Oregon of dreadful massacres by the Indians, but we trust they are exaggerated. The most interesting news is from Nicaragua. Here is the paradise of fillibusters. Col. Kinney is at last a Governor, and has written an inaugural. He cooliy alludes to the United States in the course of it as "that Re-"public;" announces his intention of seeking an indemnity from "that Republic" for the bombardment of Greytown. The Transit Company will be terribly frightened at the way in which be has to exert himself to keep his pack from rushing upon them. The mass meeting of the 6th inst , wh ch appointed him, was so wonderfully favorable to the Kinney Union in the matter of offices as to excite some surmises as to its composition. We do not learn how many were present. Col. Walker on his side of the country is equally prosperous. At the head of a speckled army of 150 he is reported to have defeated Mandiola and 400 men with immense slaughter, no less than 50 of the enemy being placed hors du combat. Rivas was about to falt before his

SEYMOUR ON SELF-CONTROL. Democracy was formerly understood to characterize institutions created and controlled by the publie will. A Swiss cantonal assemblage-still better, a New-England town meeting-is its clearest exemplification. All the male adults of the township are convened by legal notice at a central point, under the presidency of a moderator designated by a majority of their number, and proceed to designate in like manner the individuals who are to fill the offices of Town Clerk, Selectmen, Roadmaster, &c., for the ensuing year. Then some one-say the shoemaker-moves that a certain sum be raised by tax for common schools or some other specified purpose-which proposition the blacksmith seconds, if he sees fit: if not, some one else does; while farmer A proposes to modify by substituting a larger or smaller sum, and lawyer B or Dr. C seconds this, and it is accepted or rejected by a majority vote; and then-if no other amendment be proposed-a vote is taken on the main question : and thence the meeting proceeds to consider and vote upon propositions to build or repair a certain bridge, erect a town-house, open a new road, and so on. Such is old-fashioned, dictionary Democracy-where the people are mainly intelligent and virtuous, the most rational, just and beneficent form of government ever known.

But the demagogues of the day have invented a new Democracy totally different from this. While they zealously uphold the enslavement of buman beings-the absolute subjection of one race of men to the will and appetite of another -they glorify as Democracy " the right of Man " to self-government "-meaning thereby the right of every man to do as he pleases so long as he does not directly and palpably inflict physical pain on another. Thus Gov. Seymour,

in his recent Tammany barangue, says: " The views and instincts of men lead them to adopt conflicting opinions with regard to the offices and du-tice of Government. One believes the prosperity of a country is one mainly to Governmental regula-tions; another that such interferences are buriful. One holds that society needs a complex system of re-straining a didrecting laws; while another has more confidence in man's capacity for self-control. The one is inclined to interfere with his neighbor's concerns, and the other wishes to be let alone himself, and to allow others the same privilege. These conflicting sentiments have always divided parties."

New Gov. S. puts forth these positions for the

benefit of the rumsellers and their confederates, that they cannot be allowed a monopoly of their advantages. "Let us sione," said the devils to Jesus of Nazareth when He was about to cast them out, and all devils in the like predicament make the same outery, either personally or by attorney. The blackleg, the libertine, the brothel keeper, the pimp, the capper-in, the street-walker, are all exactly of the ex-Governor's opinion. It is the speculative basis of the "Free Love" movement which is doing such vast evil already, and is destined to produce a fearful moral mildew before it can be arrested. Adopt Gov. Seymour's fundamental idea, and how shall you justify the State in exacting of a man and woman who choose to live together a promise not to dissolve their relation and form new partnerships whenever appetite or fancy shall dictate! Suppose they tire of each other, disselve, choose fresh pariners, and are bauled up for bigamy or adultery. But to this inconvenient process they respond: "We 'don't believe in 'governmental regulations' of these delicate and sensitive affections; we hold that 'such interferences are hurtful;' we deny that 'society needs a complex sys-"tem of restraining and directing laws;' we bave ' more confidence in man's capacity for self-control; we are 'not inclined to interfere in our neighbor's concerns, but wish to . . be let alone and to allow others the same " 'privilege '- Why not !" And it is not possible to answer them without rejecting and contemping Gov. Seymour's theory of "the offices and duties of Government." And so of the whole crowd of sensualists and self-seekers above indicated for whom Gov. S. appears as a general siturney. He tells us that -"The disbelief in man's capacity for self-government and course has led to the adoption of the oper-

But this is to understate and belittle the case most deplorably. It is the undeniable experience of Maz's incapacity for " self-government and control," (in this sense,) which has impelled civilized communities to submit to the restraints of any civil government whatever. Paying taxes and submitting to the rule and authority of small-minded pettifoggers are not agreeable per se; if "Man's capacity for self-government" were such as the Governor assumes, we should dispense with them altogether. But it is abundantly established by reason and experience that, while a great many persons exhibit a real "capacity for self-gov. ernment" by lives of honesty, temperance and useful industry, there are thousands who choose to live uselessly, burtfully, by preying upon the earnings and disregarding the welfare of others. Some rob directly and manfully: others by means

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE, of fare-bank, sweat-cloth and "the little joker;" still others, by keeping grogshops, brothels, and spreading other snares for the feet of the simple and sensual. Government, then, is a combination of the upright and frugal producers of wealth to save it from spoliation at the hands of these reckless and crafty cormorants-to drive the rascals into some useful way of earning a livelihood, if possible -to shut them up where they can no longer despoil us, if all gentler devices fail. In short, Government is, as Tem Paine forcibly states it, a confession and monument of Man's vices, as Society is of his virtues. To square it with Gov. Seymour's definition of Democracy, it would be necessary to repeal, not the Prohibitory Liquor Law alone, but nearly all the restraining and penal laws on our statute books, if not to abolish it altogether.

CRIMEAN PROSPECTS.

Beyond an imperfect list of the British officers killed and wounded, the journals brought by the steamer America-and we have examined them with care-add scarcely anything to our previous knowledge of the circumstances attending the capture of the southern side of Sevastopol. It is true that there is a plenty of speculation as to both the causes and the consequences of Gorchakoff's sudden abandonment of a place so long and so desperately defended; and among such speculations those of our correspondents at London and Paris are eminently worthy of attention. But there are some points of view and some considerations which neither of these writers, opposite as are their views, seems to bare dwelt upon with the necessary care, or to have given the due smoont of importance.

Precisely what turn matters now will take in the Crimea depends to a great extent on the causes which induced the Russians to give up the south side. That purely tactical and strategical motives were completely foreign to this sudden resolution, is evident. Had Gorchakoff considered the south side, and even the Karabelnays, untenable as soon as the Malakoff should have fallen, he would not have thrown up so many internal defenses in that suburb Though the ultimate success of the siege might be considered assured by the taking of that commanding point, yet from four to six weeks breathing time might have been gained by a stubborn defense, first of the inner rocks of the suburb, and then of the town proper. To judge from the best maps, plans and models, there was no necessity whatever in a mere tactical or strategical light to abandon so hastily what had been fended with such tenseity. Military science alone cannot account for a step which can yet scarcely be attributed to the confusion and fright caused by an unexpected and decisive defeat. Necessities of a different nature must have been active to force Corchakoff to a step which compromises his military position and

career so seriously as this. There are two possibilities only. Either the morale of the Russian soldiers was so completely broken up that it would have been impossible to rally them in anything like order behind the inner lines of defense, se as to continue the struggle, or else they had begun to run short of provisions, not only within Sevastopol but in the camp without. The all but uninterrupted series of defeats to which the Russian army had been exposed, from Oltenitza and Tshetate to the Chernaya, and the assault of Sept. 8, must certainly have completely destroyed the spirit of the defenders of Sevastopol and all the more, as they consisted principally of the same troops who were beaten on the Danube and later at Inkermann. The Russians have rather dull moral feelings, and can stand defeats longer than most troops; but no army in the world can hold together forever when it is beaten by every enemy it meets, and when to a long list of defeats it can oppose nothing except the negative satisfaction of its tenacious and lengthened resistance, and a solitary example of successful, active defense. like that of the 18th June. But such a resistance in a besieged place is of itself demoralizing in the long run. It implies hardships, want of rest, sickness, and the presence, not of that acute danger which braces, but of that chronic danger which must ultimately relax the mind. The rapidly succeeding defeats on the Chernaya and at the Malakoff must have completed the demoralization, and it is more than likely that Gorchakoff's troops in the town were no longer fit to be led against the enemy. And as the Malakoff commanded the bridge to the other side, and the French guns might any day have destroyed it, relief became impossible, while retreat might at least save the troops. It is not astonishing that this demoralization should at last seize the garrison it is astonishing that it had not done so long

There are also some very strong symptoms that want of provisions for the army generally had a great deal to do with Prince Gorchakoff's sudden retreat. The interruption of Russian navigation in the Ses of Azoff, though it had not that immediate effect which the British and French Press, then so much in want of some success, expected it to have, must nevertheless in the lone run prave troublesome to the Russians, as it confixed them to one single line of operations, and thereby limited their supplies. The immense difficulty of transporting victualing stores, ammunition and forage from Kherson through a thinly-populated steppe country must have been greatly increased when this road became the only one by which the army could be provided. The means of transport, brought together by requisition from the Ukraine and Don Provinces, must finally have been used up; horses and draft-oxen must have been sacrificed in great numbers, both by overwork and scantiness of provender: and the nearest provinces once being exhausted, it became more and more difficult to replace the necessary stock. Tais shortness of susplies would show itself at first. not so much in Serastopol, (where reserve stores must have been kept up for the event of the place being invested on the north side too.) as in the camp above Inkermann, at Bakshiseral and on the line of march of the recaforcemerts. The reports of the allied commanders had more than once adverted to this being the case; but other eircumstances too indicate that such must have been the fact. By this impossibility of feeding even the troops new in the Crimes, we can alone explain why the two divisions of greendiers so long on the march, and now said to be about Perekop, were not allowed to advance and to partake in the battle on the Chernaya, and why, notwithstanding the better half of the troops advancing to relieve Sevastopol was thus kept back, that battle was yet ventured, though with a force ridiculously small in

Thus all indications point to this, that both demoralization of the greater portion of the

proportion to the task expected from it.

Russian troops, and want of supplies for the army in the field, induced Gortchakoff not to stake too much on delaying, for a few days, the fall of a fortress which had become untenable. He profited by the last chance of saving the garrison, and he would seem to have done right; for according to all appearances he would have had to leave it to its f.te, to collect his fieldarmy, and to retire into the interior of the Crimes, if not to Perekop. In this case, the garrison of the south side would soon have been compelled either to cross stealthily to the north side or to capitulate; and the north side, too, once cut off from all chance of ever being relieved, and garrisoned by demoral zed troops, would have been a arved into submission.

So long as the Russians had a chance not only of keeping their army in the Crimea up to semething like a force equaling that of the Allies but were even expecting reënforcements which would make it far outnumber its opponents, the north side of Sevastopol was a position of immense importance. To hold the north side by a garrison while the field army stood where it did up to the latest news we have received, was to bring the allied army on the plateau of the Heracleatic Chersonese. It was to exclude their ships from Sevastopol Bay, and to deprive them of a proper naval base of operations nearer than the Bosphorus, for neither Kamiesh nor Balaklava can pass for such a thing. So long as the Russians were able to keep the field in the Crimea the north side was as much the key to the whole of the Crimea and to what gives the whole country any military and naval importance as the Malakoff was to the South side. But from the moment the Russians are unable to hold the field, the north side has no longer any great importance. It is a fortified position of a certain strength, but which if regularly besieged by sufficient forces is doomed to fall, for relief there can then be none.

This may seem astonishing after the great north side. And yet it is quite correct. The whole of this war has been, in appearance, a war of fertifications and sieges, and has in the eyes of superficial observers completely annimaneuver, thus carrying back the art of warfare to the days of the seven years' war. But in reality nothing is more contrary to fact. Forimportance now a-days than as the fixed points on which an army in the field supports itself in publican creed. its movements. Thus the camp at Kalafat was a bridge-head allowing Omer Pasha to menace the Russians in dank: thus Silistria, Rustchuk. Varus, Shumla, were the four salient angles, so to say, of a large fortified camp into which he could always retreat, and where he could not be followed unless two at least of those salient angles were taken or neutralized. Thus Sevastopol formed the pivot of the Russian army in the Crimes, and whenever that army was outnumbered or otherwise checked. Sevastopol allowed it breathing time until fresh recaforcements had come up. To the Allies Sevastopol was a Russian naval center to be destroyed, a naval base of operations to be gained; to the Russians it was the possession of the Crimea, because it was the only position to be held against far superior numbers until relieved. Thus the ultimate decision always rested with the armies in the field, and the importance of fortresses depended, not on their natural or artificial strength or intrinsic value, but on the protection and support (eppui) they could give to the field army. Their value has become relative. They are no longer independent factors in the game of war, but merely valuable positions which it may or may not be expedient to defend by every means and to the last extremity. This the Sevastopol affair proves more than any previous occurrence. Sevastopol, like all really modern fortresses, takes the place of a permanently-fortified camp. As long as the disposable force is sufficient to defend that camp, as long as supplies are plentiful, the communications with the main base of operations secure. especially as long as that camp held by a strong army prevents the enemy from so long that camp is of first-rate importance and may baffle the enemy for a whole campaign. But if such is no longer the case: if the defending force suffers check after check, runs short of provisions, risks having its communications cut off and being reduced to the fate of the Austrians at Ulm in 1805-then it is high time to prefer the safety of the army to the abstract value of the position and to retreat at once to another place offering greater advantages. This seems to be now the situation of the Rus-

sians. The greater part of their original active army-fourteen divisions out of twenty-fouris engaged, and has been partly destroyed in the Crimes, and what they have of reserves and militia, or other new formations, can stand no comparison with the troops they have lost. They will certainly do well not to send any more men to that dangerous peninsula, and indeed to abandon it as soon as they can. The Allies are far superior to them in numbers and especially in spirit. With Gorchakoff's present army to risk a battle in the field would be to solicit defeat. He may be turned either by the south coast and the valley of the Jalghir, or by Eupateria. Either operation would force him to give up his communication with the north side, never to regain it, for the numerical superiority of the Allies is increasing every day. It would seem that the best he can do is to make as bold a front as possible, while he prepares everything for blowing up the northern forus, and to steal a march or two on his opponents. The sooner he gets to Perekep the better. This is especially the case if the report we have from Paris be true that the Allies began sending an army to Eupatoria immediately after getting possession of Sevastepol. If they act with vigor, either in that direction or along the south coast and the passes of the Chatyr Dagb, the campaign must speedily close, leaving them in possession of the Crimes. So far as we can see the only mistakes now in their power are a serious front attack on the Russian position above Inkermann, or a week's inaction. The next steamer, due here to-morrow night, can hardly fail to settle the question as to what they mean to do.

OUR OWN PAIRS. The Agricultural Fair of our State opens at

Elmira to-morrow, and will no doubt be very largely and profitably attended. As the first State Fair yet held in the South-Western Countles, where we think one should have been holden several years since, we are especially anxious that it should prove in every way successful. The people of the Southern tier, who are not likely, judging from the difficulty hith- crease since 1852 of 2,343.

erto experienced, to have saother Fair tocated among them very soon, will doubtless fully im prove this opportunity.

- The Fair of the American Institute in this City opens at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, and will continue through the ensuing fortnight at least. We believe the applications for space already largely exceed all precedent, and the show of American inventions, machines, and fabrics, will doubtless be more extensive, more multiform, more suggestive, than at any former exhibition of this society. There will be no Cattle-Show in this connection this year, but a fine display of Fruits, Flowers, and other Products of the Soil. We shall be disappointed if this does not prove a most interesting and useful Fair, and we trust thousands will be attracted hither to study and enjoy it. We hope to see in it some reminiscences of the better days of American manufactures -- some auguries that those days have not passed never to return.

The Commercial Advertiser is tolerated, because of its lack of perspicacity, in uttering misrepresentitions and giving currency to misapprehensions which we should not pass so lightly if the offender were even ordinarily astute; but in its last issue, that journal seizes upon The Times's very imperfect report of Mr. Greeley's remarks at Syrscuse on Mr. Stebbius's resolution as a convenient basis for misstatements which were effectually refuted by the leading article in THE TRIBUNE of even date with The Times's report so disingeniously employed. We cannot deem stupidity su adequate excuse for this substitu-

Let us a correct a few of The Commercial's

misrepresentations: 1. The vote in the Platform Committee, on the matter in issue, stood 11 for to 19 against Mr. Stebbins's proposition to make Prohibition importance ascribed, and rightly too, to the a principle of the Republican party. The delegates from the Republican Convention stood ? for to 9 against Mr. Stebbins; those from the Whig. 4 for, 10 against, and 2 absent. And it was at all times clear that a majority of the two hilated the progress made by Napoleon's rapid | Conventions was opposed to making Prohibition a tenet of the new party. The attempt was, by a majority of one Convention to force on the other, and on the united party there to be formtresses and groups of fortresses have no other | ed, a tenet which a majority of its members did not think truly and properly a part of the Re-

2. 'Mr. Greeley,' like a majority of the two Conventions, has been, is, and will be, earnestly in favor of Liquor Prohibition on its own merits, but not in favor of crowding that tenet down reluctant throats and making men say they are what they decidedly are not.

3. 'Mr. Greeley,' neither at Syracuse nor elsewhere, has ever pronounced the cause of Prohibition 'secondary' to that of Republicanism, or to any other. He simply pronounced it different-a proposition by itself, to be supported by those who approve it because they approve it, and not by others because they are Republicans.

4. 'Mr. Greeley' never argued nor held that Temperance be kept aloof from politics." Just the centrary. He has held, and still holds, that candidates for offices which affect the maintenance and enforcement of Prohibition should be voted for or against with direct reference to their soundness on this question. To a distinct Temperance party he has always been opposed, and still is.

5. The Commercial talks of "Men who have no personal convictions on the subject - with whom total abstinence is no principle, because it does not lead to practice." The reader will almost ne cessarily understand this as referring to 'Mr! Greeley, who has been both in principle and practice a Total Abstainer from all Intoxicating Beverages for the last thirty years, and confidently expects to die in that faith. Will The Commercial explain?

" ONE OF THE DUPED" says he was inveigled into a "dark Lantern" lodge by false representations, and is now refused a dismissal, and required to vote for the caudidates of the Order contrary to his judgment and desire that the Republican ticket should be elected. He wants to know what he is to do in the promises. We answer Do your duty to your Country. If Hindocism forbids, so much the worse for it; but your duty & a citizen is prior and paramount to any illegal oath which may have been inposed on you. Such is, briefly, the right of the matter.

NAW-YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. -At a meeting of the Trustees of New-York Central College held at Mo-Grawville, Sept. 5, Elder A. Caldwell resigned the offices of Treasurer and General Agent of the College Association. To fill these offices Benjamin Horton, of McGrawville, was elected Treasurer, and Silas Hammend, of Freetown, General Agent, with power to appoint other agents, who shall report to him

BRANCH AND MAYSELL - We have been farnished with a stupid mess of trash, making some two columns, to show that George Matsell once made application to a Court in this City for the naturalization of himself and family. Well, what of it?

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE .- The Delegates from this City to the Republican Convention at Syracuse will meet at the Astor House at 2 P. M. to morrow Tuesday) to consult with reference to a public meeting.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT FLINT, MICH .- A very de structive fire occurred at Flint, Mich., on the 24th September. It originated in the Drguerreian rooms of Mr. Lacy, (in what manner is not known,) and made a clean sweep from the corner of J. B. Walker & Co. on Saginaw-st. to that of Dr. Moon. The precise loss not stated, but below will be found a list of the sufferers, with the amount of injury they sustained. Fortunately, there was time afforded in the majority of cases to remove the goods from the stores before the

fire reached them.

Suprants.—J. B. Walker & Co., merchants; loss \$1,000; insurance. M. L. Hierins & Bro., boot and shoe store; \$1.20 number. M. L. Hagens h Bro. boot and shoe story: \$1.200; insurance. John Nationare hat and cap store; \$200; no in-most. Thos. Symmos, book bindery; \$350; all his tools an-ch; no insurance. A. D. Lacy, degreerwise and dentier's of ; \$360; no insurance. John Sutton, tailor; \$1,200; no inno harrance. John Shidmore hat and cap store; e. 250; no incourses. The Symons, book burdery; e. 350; all his tools and
stock; no insurance. A. D. Lacy, dagmerreian and dentice's 6.

foc; e. 360; no insurance. John Sutton, tather; 8.1,200; insured.

E. H. Harsiton, building; 8.1,800; insured for 8.900. D. S.

Frany, dagmerreian rooms; 250; no insurance. Dr. C. S. Smith,
dentiat; 8.300; no insurance. Or. Axford, surgical insurances,
350; no insurance. A. B. Witherbee, drugging; 8.2,500; insured.

8.1,700. T. V. Rogers, merchant; 8.500; no insurance. Curtas

8.500, horsees shop; 8.40; insured 8.250. T. R. Comming, hardware stare; 8.500; no insurance. Greenan & Dewey, building;
8.2500, no insurance. G. M. Dewey, building; 8.2500; no insurance.

Lown & Raymond bakers; 8.200; no insurance. E. N. Petter,
helident; e. 200; no insurance. D. Foote drug store; 8.1,500; no
insurance. Lowe & Miller, cabinet waverooms; 8.500; no insurance.

Win. S. Patrick, drug-store; 8.1,500; no harmance. Wm. Chumberlain, saloen; 9.200; no insurance. Rob Palaer, dept manufecturer; 8.200; no insurance. Rob Palaer, depth manufecturer; 8.200; no insurance. Rob Palaer, dechingstore. Wm. Moca, building; 8.1,200; no insurance.

The ship Faneuil Hall of Boston, from Baltimore for Calcutta, in ballast, was wrecked in July on Abrothas Bank, about 25 miles from Bahia. The crew were all saved. The vessel proved a total loss, and was sold as she laid for thirty-eight bundred milreas.

POPULATION OF NEW-BEDFORD .- The population of New-Bedford is ascertained to be 20,391. The population in 1850 was 16,441, and in 1852 it was 18,048, showing an increase in five years of 3,950, and an in-

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855. Capt. J. K. Ward is ordered to the command of the Jamestown, and William Smith takes charge of the

Levant.

Among the recent premotions in the Navy are those of Commanders Ingraham and Hoilins, to be captains, and Lieut. Hartstene to be commander.

The President is still afflicted with chills every flord day, but notwithstanding, constantly attends to business.

There are now in the Treasury nearly twenty two

There are now in the Treasury nearly twenty two millions subject to draft, of which six millions seven thousand are deposited in New York, one hundred and fifteen thousand in Philadelphia, one hundred and fourteen thousand in Baltimore, and three and a third millions in Boston.

The whole number of applications made for bounty-land, under the law of last March, have been upward of two hundred and seventoen thousand, and the number of warrants issued thirty-four thousand three hundred. During the last month nearly sieves thousand were issued.

FROM HONDURAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1838. We have dates from Ruston, Honduras, of the 19th ipst. The Revolutionists were within twenty miles of Truxillo, and the inhabitants of the latter place were fleeing to Ruaton for safety. The former commandant of the city was endeavoring to make a stand against the insurgents.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE. St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.
The mail from Salt Lake arrived at Westport yeaterday, bringing one month's later intelligence.
The train met Gen. Harney twenty miles tais side of
Fort Laramie, and the bealth of the troops was good.
Lieut, Heath was killed at the battle of Ash Hollow.

The Indians fell in with a party of emigrants between Ash Hollow and Fort Larsmie, and after shaking hards with them in a friendly manner, began shooting at them, wounding badly one of their number.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1856. The following Address from the Central Committee of the Whig, Republican and American parties has been published to the people of this State:

been published to the people of this State:

To THE PEOPLE OF PENNSILVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration and its Nebrasca fraud would inevitably lead to the triangulant election of Arnold Pinner, the Pro-Slavery Nebraska candidate—in view of these for a meeting of our respective Company of the state of t Arnold Piumer, the Pro-Slavery Nebrasks candidate—in view of these fac s a meeting of our respective Contral Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson of Beaver County was neminated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Anti-Nebraska party on one man; and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of Freedom in Pennsylvania as a capable, honest and truehearted man, who is worthy of the purpose and conflictors of the propole. By order of the ou pert and confidence of the people. By order of the

ministees.
JI-HN A. FISHER Chairman Whig State Committee.
LEMUEL TODD Chairman American State Committee.
DAVID WILMOT, Ch'n Republican State Committee.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.
Upon the arrival of the steamship America at her wharf here, a salute of twenty-seven guns was fi ed by the American Artillery, at the request of the English and Irish residents of the city, in honor of the viotary

at Sevastopol.

A female, a Washington at. milliner, who came passenger in the America, was detected last night sung-gling laces, &c. A portion of the sunggled goods, were found sewed up in one of her under-garments.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

At 1 o'clock this morning the parent-leather muni-factory of Mosars. Shaffer & Anderson, on the corner of Duquesne-st, and Diamond-alley, was entirely conor Depuesies at and Plantoud-alley, was entirely con-sumed by fire with all its contents. The stock was valued at \$6,000, and was insured for \$3,000 only, in the Western, Farmers and New-Li-bon Companies. The building was owned by Mr. Shaffer, whose loss is estimated at \$12,000, of which \$5,000 is insured in the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company.

CITY POLITICS.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday night at the Mercer House to hear the report of the Delegates to the State Convention.

F. J. Ottarson of the Fifteenth Ward reported briefly the action taken at Syracuse, and read the Piatform and the Ticket. He concluded by offering the following resolutions:

red. That this Committee approve of the action of the Resolved, That this Committee approve of the action of the New York Delegates in the State Convention.

Resolved, That we contails adopt the resolutions of the State Convention as the seas insents of this Committee.

Resolved, That we cheatfully accept and indores the State takes meminated by the Republican purry, and will semiously said earnerly about a secretion.

The Chairman, Edward A. Stansbury, in announcing the resolutions, expressed his great satisfaction at the doings at Syracuse, and his entire confidence in

the impregnable strength of the ticket. Mr. C. C. Leigh of the Ninth Ward stated the reasons which governed the friends of a Prohibitory Law in the joint Convention, and also congratulated the friends of Freedom on the bright prospects before

Mr. R. T. Hallock, of the Tenth Ward, thought the Platform one broad enough to hold all the voters whose hearts were warmed by the instincts of freemen; it was bold, manly, and indestructible-it was perfectly kvanized with truth, and would withstand all assaults from both open and covert enemies.

The question was then taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After some unimportant private business the Committee adjourned. XXTH WARD POLITICS.

We understand that a delegation from the XX2 Ward Democratic Republican Vigilance Association laid a protest before the Tammany General Committee, on Thursday last, against the invasion of "popular sovereignty" in taking awayfrom the citizens of the Ward the right of appointing their own Inspectors at the approaching Primary elections. This Vigilance Association is opposed to the Hindoo organization, and embraces a large number of German and Irish adopted American citizens. We understand that their protest was treated with little respect by the Tammany Nabobs, and that the citizens of the Ward feel much inclined to take the management of their affairs into their own hands. There is a good deal of independent feeling manifested among the Democracy, and there will be a large revolt if the political ridors

The Whig nominations were made last evening, but for some cause the publication is kept back. The present Aldermen and Councilmen are renominated, with the exception of the LHd Council District, when John V. Gridley has been nominated in place of Francis M. Curry.

Unless the Democratic nominations are such as to give general satisfaction, an Independent ticket for Alderman, Councilman, &c., will be started and will pell a large vote from both parties. Many hitherto known as Whige or as Democrate are unwilling longer to be used as tools by Hindoo Templars and Tammany Sachetne. Nominations made by packed, private and purchased conventions have little binding influence on ndependent citizens now-a-days. THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The meeting called by the delegates to the Whig and Republican Conventions at Syramuse to assemble in Joralemon-st. on Saturday evening, to form a basis of operations, did not take place. But two or three got together, and they adjourned to the meeting previously called at Granada Hall in Myrtle av. Owing to some misunderstanding in the call, not more than half the Wards were represented. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Outwater President, and Mr. Peet Secretary, after which all who were not delegates were requested to leave the room, which created considerable ill-feeling with those declared outsiders, who had come there under the impression that it was to be a public meeting. They were loud in condemna-